Alexandria DAILY Gazette, Commercial & Political.

VOL VIII. MONDAY, JULY 18, 1808. [No. 2227.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.
A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership of Catlett and Fisk, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Chs. I. Catlett,
Martin Fisk.

The business in future will be transacted by
CHS. I. CATLETT
April 1. d

JUST RECEIVED,
And for sale by ROBERT GRAY,
A few copies Brown's Dictionary of the BIBLE, 2 vols. octavo, ornamented with Plates. Price 7 dollars, bound and lettered.
July 27.

Forty Dollars *Reward.*

RAN AWAY from the subscribero n Sunday last, a Negro Boy named *GABRIEL* about 21 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high thick set, bow-legged and heavy countenance, he walks stiff, which proceeds from having the rheumatism in his ancles—had on & took with him a pair of light mixed woollen velvet, and one pair nankeen pantaloons, shirts and handkerchiefs. THIRTY DOLLARS will be given if taken in Alexandria, and FORTY if taken out, and reasonable expences if brought home.

Tunis Craven.
Washington City, June 29. d
☞ All persons are forewarned from harboring him at their peril.

CLARET, &c.

10 Cases Fine Old Medoc Claret,
London Particular Madeira,
Marsala or Sicily do.
A few Bags Best Soft Shelled Almonds,
Spanish Segars, 1st and 2d quality,
FOR SALE BY
Joseph Mandeville,
Corner of King and Fairfax Streets.
June 27.

Irish Linens.

A small invoice of yard wide and 7-8 *Irish Linens*; just received and for sale by
John G. Ladd.
May 31.

Wanted Immediately,
A quantity of *good clean FLAXSEED*, for cash, by
Daniel Macleod, *Painter*,
Bottom of King-street.
June 15.

A Brick House for Sale or Rent,

THE Brick House occupied by Mrs. *Nicholls*, on the north side of Prince-street, between Fairfax and Water-streets, is offered for sale on a liberal credit. For particulars apply to
John C. Vowell.
January 12. 6m

JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE BY
R. GRAY,
Esparelles' Letters from England
Little's and Moore's Poems
Lady's Cabinet
Salmagundi, 2 vols. bound
Military and Political Hints
And the following New Plays;
Adrian and Orilla
Town and Country
The Trust
He Wou'd if He Cou'd
Time's a Telltale,

WILL BE PUBLISHED
IN A PAMPHLET AT THIS OFFICE IN A SHORT TIME,
AN ADDRESS
TO THE
PEOPLE OF THE U. STATES,
ON THE IMPORTANCE OF ENCOURAGING
AGRICULTURE & DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES:
Tending to shew that by a due encouragement of these essential interests, the nation will be rendered more respectable abroad and more prosperous at home.
TOGETHER WITH AN ACCOUNT OF
The Improvements in Sheep at Arlington,
The native Sheep of Smith's Island, and the plans proposed of extending this valuable race of animals, for the benefit of the country at large:

By GEORGE W. P. CUSTIS Esq.
Of Arlington House, in the District of Columbia.

AT a time when the energies of the nation seem awakened to the state of our foreign and domestic concerns, we conceive that the important interests of Agriculture and Manufactures should meet with a considerable share of the public discussion. Certain it is, that at no period of our political history could these national subjects excite more interest or be more properly urged to the notice of the publib mind. The unsettled and impending appearance of our foreign affairs, and the present disturbed state of the European world, renders it doubly necessary for the citizens of America to cherish and promote their domestic policy, whereby they may derive those resources which are now obtained from abroad and create wealth and industry within themselves. Too long have these important and patriotic interests been neglected. The nation now feels their want, and we trust will duly provide for their support. Government, hitherto engaged in other concerns, will now cherish those domestic institutions, which will preserve the nation's dignity and promote the people's welfare.

Of the merits of the little work we are about to issue to the public, it is not our province to decide, but of the advantages to be derived from its sale we would beg leave to say every thing which a disinterested exertion in the cause of Domestic Manufacture justly demands—And as the profits of this work, after the expences of publication are paid, will be solely devoted to the purposes of the Arlington Institution, we may hope and confidently expect a liberal patronage from a discerning and patriotic community.

EDITOR.

☞ *Printers in the U. States will please to give this advertisement an insertion in their respective papers, and such as demand it will be paid at this office. Booksellers supplied on liberal terms, and all orders will be punctually attended to.*
Alex. 18th June, 1808.

MACKARELL.

20 bbls. Spring Mackarell in nice order, and a few casks choice old Port Wine, just received, and for sale, by
John G. Ladd.
July 12.

There is no new thing under the Sun.

ALEXANDRIA, July 11, 1808.

GRAY and HAMILTON, Tailors, Royal-street; beg leave to inform the public, that by mutual consent they have dissolved partnership, and have exchanged receipts from all claims on each other after the aforesaid date.

N. B. The aforesaid GRAY will continue to carry on his business in all its various branches on Royal-street; the greatest attention will be paid to the orders of Ladies and Gentlemen who may honour him with their patronage.

Those Ladeis and Gentlemen who were disappointed during my absence, may depend that every article specified in the former advertisement, will be made in the compleatest London Fashion, and truly ornamented with wisdom, strength and beauty.
July 12. 6t

LENT OR LOST,
The first volume of Chesterfield's Letters;
WHOEVER has borrowed or found it will please to return or call and pay for the same.
ROBERT GRAY.

PROPOSALS
FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION
A NEW WORK
ENTITLED,
THE MANUAL
OF THE
FRENCH AND ENGLISH STUDENT
OR A
NEW AND COMPLETE
DICTIONARY
OF
THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES.
IN TWO PARTS:
1. *French & English*—2. *English & French*
CONTAINING,
1. All the words in general use, occasionally illustrated by French and English sentences.
2. An extensive collection of new words in every art, science and trade.
3. The pronunciation of every word according to the most polite usage in France and England.
4. A copious vocabulary of sea terms and phrases.
5. A dictionary of French synonymes.
6. A dictionary of French homonymes.
7. An alphabetical list of the proper and christian names, and of the most remarkable places in the world.
8. The difficulties of the French language alphabetically arranged.
9. A complete treatise on French poetry.
10. The chief English idioms.
11. A treatise on the English particles, &c.

The whole carefully compiled from the best writers, and particularly from the Dictionaries of the French Academy, Boiste, Ferand, Caneau, Wailly, Tocquot, Nugent, Chambaud, Boyer, Johnson, Walker, &c.

By N. G. DUFIEF,
Author of Nature Displayed in her mode of teaching language to man, applied to the French language, &c.

The first book of a nation is the dictionary of their own language.
VOLNEY.

I. It shall be printed on fine paper, in two handsome large 12mo volumes, upon a beautiful type, called nonpareil, cast for the purpose, by Messrs. Binney and Ronaldson. This type, although small, is, by its neatness and elegance, extremely grateful to the eyes. The work will issue from the press of T. and G. Palmer, who have already been so eminently distinguished by the greatest accuracy and taste in their profession, and a thorough knowledge of the French and English languages.

II. Price, to subscribers, for the two volumes in boards, neatly lettered, five dollars, to be paid on the delivery of the whole work. By gentlemen, however, wishing to have the first volume before the second, it may be received upon paying the full amount of the subscription for both volumes.

☞ Subscriptions received by R. GRAY.
May 28.

JOHN G. LADD,
HAS FOR SALE,
30 bales German Linens, consisting of brown and white Rolls, flaxen Osnaburghs, hempen Ticklenburghs, Burlaps, and Checks and Stripes.
1000 pieces Nankeen
Russia Sheeting and Duck
1 bale Writing Paper
50 bags of black Pepper of the best quality, and will be sold very low
Sugars and Coffee
40 hhds Molasses
1 pipe port Wine
10 do. Holland Gin
5 do. French Brandy
7 do. Jamaica Spirits.
A quantity of soal Leather, Shoes, Spermaciti and Tallow Candles, Cheese, &c &c.
April 7. d

FOR SALE, BY
LEWIS DEBLOIS
At his Store, near Col. Ramsay's wharf,
French Brandy, in pipes
Catalonia Wine, in half pipes and quarter casks
New-England Rum, in hogsheads and barrels
Molasses, in hogsheads
Cod-Fish, in boxes
Cider, Potatoes, Beets, and Winter Pears, in barrels
Cheese
Cider Vinegar, in hogsheads and pipes

WITHERS & SANGSTER,
Inform their friends, that they have just received from New-York and Philadelphia,
A SUPPLY OF
Fancy & Summer Goods,
Which, with their former stock, renders their assortment complete.
They request those who have made memorandums, to call and settle them, as they are determined to sell for cash only.
July 14. d

FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL the HOUSE wherein I live on the corner of Washington and King streets, on a credit of 12, 15, 18, 21, and 24 months.

Robert Young.
July 13. d

Scheme of a Lottery,
For the purpose of raising a sum of money to aid the funds of the *Charitable Marine Society of Baltimore.*

1	prize of	5000	Dollars is	5000
1	—	2500	—	2500
2	—	1500	—	3000
4	—	750	—	3000
10	—	300	—	3000
20	—	150	—	3000
40	—	75	—	3000
80	—	30	—	2400
200	—	20	—	4000
500	—	10	—	5000
5000	—	6	—	30,000
1	First drawn blank			200
1	— after	2000	tickets	200
1	—	4000	—	200
1	—	6000	—	200
1	—	8000	—	400
1	—	10,000	—	400
1	—	12,000	—	300
1	—	14000	—	1000
1	—	16,000	—	2000
1	Last drawn blank		—	3000

6 \$5 Prizes—amounting to Dolls. 75,000
11852 Blanks.—Sum raised including expence. 15,000

From the above Scheme, it appears that there are less than two blanks to a prize, and that the prizes are to be paid *without deduction.*

The drawing will possitively commence on the 24th of next month, and will be completed in ten weeks. TICKETS at \$5 50 cents, for sale at R. GRAY's BOOK STORE, where the drawing of all tickets sold by him will be examined free of expence. Prizes in the last New York Lottery taken in payment for tickets in this.

Orders for tickets from the country, enclosing the cash (post-paid) will be punctually attended to, and early information given of their fate.
July 13.

Potomac Company.

THE Stockholders in the Potomac Company are hereby notified, that an annual meeting of the said Company will be held, according to law, at *Gadsby's* tavern, in Alexandria, on MONDAY, the first day of August next, when the proceedings of the Board of Directors, with a sketch of the Treasurer's receipts and disbursements since the last general meeting, will be submitted to their consideration.

By order of the Board,
Joseph Carleton,
TREASURER.
George-Town, July 6. dtlstAug

BANK of ALEXANDRIA, July 4th, 1808.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria, that a dividend of three and a half per cent. on the Capital Stock of said Bank for the half year ending this day, is declared, and will be ready to be paid to them on Thursday next the 7th inst.

By order of the President and Directos.
GURDEN CHAPIN, *Cashier.*
tw

Just Published,
For sale at R. GRAY's Book-store,
The American Register;
OR,
General Repository of History, Politics and Science.
Volume II.—Price Three Dollars.
The *American Artillerists Companion.* No 3. Price Two Dollars.
July 11.

☞ Printing in its various branches executed with accuracy and dispatch.

Alexandria Price Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

FOREIGN ARTICLES.

	per.	D. C.	D. C.
Coffee,	lb.	26	29
Duck, Russia	bolt.	25	25
Ravens		15	16
Fruit, Raisins	keg	11	11 50
	box	4	5
Indigo, Spanish (flot.)	lb.	2 50	2 60
Molasses	gal.	48	50
Salt, coarse	bus.	75	80
fine		65	77
Spices, Nutmegs	lb.	9	10
Pepper		22	25
Piemento		25	27
Spirits, Brandy (French) 4th	gal.	1 50	1 75
Gin, Holland		1 20	1 25
Rum, Jamaica 4th		1 10	1 15
Antigua 3d		90	95
Windward } 2d & 3d }		80	85
Sugars, 1st quality	cwt.	10 50	11
2d & 3d		8	10
Teas, Imperial	lb.	2	2
Hyson		1 10	1 15
Young Hyson		1 10	1 20
Hyson Skin		65	75
Wines, Madeira	gal.	2	2 50
Port		1 40	1 60
Lisbon		1 33	1 40
Malaga		95	1

DOMESTIC ARTICLES.

	per.	D. C.	D. C.
Beef, Mess	lb.	9	10
—— Prime	bbl.	no sales	
Bread, Crackers	cwt.	no sales	
—— Pilot		no sales	
—— Ship		no sales	
Candles, Mould	lb.	18	20
—— Dipt		16	18
Cheese		8	12
Cotton, Upland		17	18
Fish, Mackarel	bbl.	7 50	8
—— Shad		7 50	8
—— Herrings		3 75	4
Flour, Superfine		4 25	
Grain, Wheat	bus.	70	75
—— Corn		40	45
—— Flaxseed		none	
Glass, Window 8 by 10	box	12 50	13 50
Gunpowder, Keg	25lb.	10 50	11 50
Hemp	cwt.	10	11
Iron, Barr	ton	120	125
Pork, Mess	bbl.	no sales	
—— Prime		no sales	
Spirits, N. E. Rum	gal.	50	55
—— Whiskey		40	44
Sugar, New-Orleans	100 lbs.	none	
—— Loaf	lb.	20	21
—— Lump		19	20
Tobacco, Maryland	cwt.	no sales	
—— Potomac		no sales	

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Alexandria Bank,	par.
Potomac do.	92
Marine Insurance	uncertain
Washington Bridge	par
Little River Turnpike	uncertain
Washington and Alexandria do.	18 per ct. ad.
Exchange on London,	108 to 110 pr. ct.

From the Baltimore Federal Republican.

"America is on high ground: The existence of the British government now rests on us! Her life, which by her crimes she has forfeited, is now in our hands, and she is completely at our mercy! It is in the power of the present administration to immortalize their names, and bring upon their memory the blessing of unborn millions."

American.

It is upon such crazy speculations, which haunt the imagination of political fanatics, that the present policy of administration is founded. When the last treaty, which with great difficulty was obtained by our ministers in England, was contumeliously rejected by Mr. Jefferson, the most ridiculous ideas were circulated of Great Britain's supposed dependence upon this country. Were these ideas confined to speculation, we should surely pity the folly in which they were engendered, but being adopted as a rule of action, they have led to events whose mournful consequences convert our pity into alarm and detestation. It has been asserted by the humble admirers of Mr Jefferson, that the mistress of the ocean held her existence as tenant at will to our President. Under such an expectation, the extravagant folly of which is unrivalled in the annals of political visionaries, England was to sink in a contest to which her resources were inadequate. But fortunately for the independence of those few countries which have not been ingulphed in the vortex of Gallic tyranny, the resources of England are not so easily exhausted.

Governed by the opinions above mentioned, and giving full scope to a mean and malignant hatred, our undaunted President refused to meet England upon any terms but those the most disgraceful to her honor and detrimental to her interests. Artfully preserving the exterior appearance of seeking to accommodate our differences, he secretly endeavored to promote them. He is terrified at the idea of a war with France, and he knew that the greatest provocation which could be given to Buonaparte would be a treaty with England.

As a gloss for his conduct the President advanced pretensions, which, whether just or unjust, he knew would never be submitted to by the ministry of England. As the SINE QUA NON of a treaty, he required an arricle which would have annihilated the maritime power upon which the safety of Great Britain depends. Could it then be expected, that such a condition would be accepted? or, is it so essential to their interests, that we will rashly engage in a war for its attainment—A WAR OF EXTERMINATION? Great Britain has maintained the right of search for half a century; France has done the same; and all the neutral nations of Europe has submitted —— President Washington would not oppose it at the hazard of war. He undoubtedly lamented it as an evil consequent upon the existing state of the civilized world; but he was perfectly conscious, that the time was not expedient for an attempt to alter the maritime law of nations in this respect The most enlightened statesmen have assented to the wisdom of his conduct, declaring that such difficult and intricate points of negotiation should be deferred until Europe became more settled and tranquil.

Such is not the policy of Mr. Jefferson.—He is willing to plunge the nation in a war, in pursuit of an object which he knows to be unattainable. At every hazard to this country he indulges his personal antipathies and predilections.

It is beyond our purpose at this time to enter into a full discussion of this matter. We shall shortly present to our readers a series of papers, in which the impropriety of rejecting the treaty and the destructive consequences of a war with England will be fully examined.

It is certainly easy of demonstration that the destructive embargo, which has annihilated the commerce of our country, and all the train of evils and sufferings which follow with it, have been induced by the contumelious rejection of the treaty and a mean and dastardly submission to French insolence and outrage.

FROM THE ST. ALBANS ADVISER.

At a general convention of the commissioned officers of the third brigade in the third division of militia of Vermont, June 17, 1808.

Resolved, That the situation of this brigade requires an address to the public, stating the abuses and indignities which they have received from unfounded charges of insurrection, bribery, &c. and from recent military measures, by which the officers and soldiers of this brigade have been publicly denounced *as unworthy of public confidence or public employment.*

Resolved, That colonel Bradley Barlow, major Zerah Willoby, major Carter Hickok, captain Abner Morton and lieut. Joseph Beeman, jun. be a committee to draft such address.

The convention then adjourned for one hour, at the expiration of which time, the committee made the following REPORT:

TO THE PUBLIC.

THIS address is dictated neither by political or party motives, nor by a disposition to encrease the popular jealousy, which at the present alarming crisis is so generally felt, but by a sincere desire to manifest to the world that we and our soldiers ever have been, now are, and will continue to be, prompt in obedience to the laws of our country, faithful in its service, and proud of standing in front of its defence, That such are our sentiments, and such our determinations, we trust is sufficiently evident from our *past* conduct; and we now, as men, as citizens, as *soldiers*, hold ourselves in readiness for the public service. Yet for all this our reward is indiscriminate abuse and unqualified reproach.

It appears that on the first of April last the collector of Alburgh officially received the non-intercourse law passed by congress on the 12th of March last; that on the same day he addressed a letter to Mr. Secretary Gallatin, stating, that having consulted certain law characters on the subject, it was thought impossible to execute that law without a military force. Out of this letter, it seems, grew the president's proclamation, by which the peaceable and quiet citizens of this frontier section of the union, were transformed into conspirators, insurgents and rebels, against the laws of their country.

In consequence of this proclamation, orders were immediately issued by the captain general of this state, for a detachment of militia from the first regiment in this brigade, to be stationed at Windmill Point, for the *ostensible* purpose of reducing to law and order, our misrepresented and degraded citizens. These orders were executed without a moment's delay, and our detachment acquitted themselves with honor. But notwithstanding their ability and fidelity as soldier's, they could not command the wind and waves, and consequently could not prevent the passage of rafts and potash into Canada. It was therefore concluded, that more troops must be raised; but, said the movers of these extraordinary measures, the militia of this part of the state cannot be trusted; they are too easily bribed; they are too much interested, and will not kill their neighbors and friends, in order to enforce the law. And after further consultation, in which military gentlemen were studiously neglected, it was resolved that the public safety required the presence of troops from the southward; *these troops*, it was said, would kill when ordered, and could not be bribed.

Pursuant to this policy, a detachment of one hundred and fifty men, from the county of Rutland, were ordered to military stations within the limits of this insulted brigade, and are now scattered about among us in little standing armies, subject to the orders of the collector of the revenue.

This is a brief statement of facts, and such are the singular indignities which have been heaped on the meritorious soldiery of this brigade.

Thus situated, our characters as men, and as soldiers, being thus wantonly traduced; our silence, at such a time, and under such circumstances, would be deservedly construed into an acquiescence in the justice of these aspersions.

At home, and where we are known, we fear not the consequences as they respect us personally; but abroad, and with strangers, these vile fabrications are received as truths. We are therefore compelled by every manly and ingenuous sentiment, thus publicly to declare, that we know the foreign charges of insurrection, bribery, &c. to be wholly unfounded, and that we consider them as the legitimate productions of a contemptible yet dangerous policy, adopted and pursued by those, whose governing object is not the good of their country. Such are our feelings, and such are our opinions and sentiments. Yet we ask not our countrymen to adopt our feelings, or our opinions; we ask them to enquire, to reflect, and to act for *themselves; we* conceive ourselves abused and insulted beyond example.

In the first place unfounded reports of combinations, conspiracies and insurrections among us, were fabricated and industriously spread; and then, at great expense to the public, troops were raised and marched from a distance of one hundred and twenty miles; thus the soldiery of this frontier brigade were treated with contemptuous neglect, but with open, direct, and most degrading insult.

All this has been done, and that too, without a cause; but an *object* there must have been. "This mighty maze is not without a plan." What this object was, we pretend not to say, only that we have too much reason to fear, that private speculation at the expence of the public good, and under the sanction of the laws, is amongst the least of the evils contemplated.

If insurrection, rebellion, perjury and bribery were our rallying points, we must have been prepared for the blackest deeds that blot the page of history; and in this light have we been represented. Lawless in design, we must have been desperate in execution; and against such an host of what avail would have been a hundred and fifty militia? Instead of being suffered to reach their destined stations, they must have fled from our seditious borders, or fallen sacrifices to our rebellious arms. If we are justly accused of these crimes, the honor of our country calls for our trial and condemnation —these partial military measures do not inflict the *proper* punishment.

But let our calumniators reflect, that in times of foreign aggression, or domestic opposition and insurrection, the protection of our rights, the defence of our country, and the authority of our laws, ultimately depend on our militia; and to trifle with the reputation of this class of citizens, or directly or even impliedly to call in question their fidelity and patriotism, is essentially weakening the strongest defence of our republican institutions. When the spirits of our militia are broken by unprovoked insult and abuse, if military force should be necessary, standing armies must be established; and where their tents are pitched, liberty must quit the field. These are considerations in which the public are too deeply interested, long to behold, with indifference, our present debased situation.

With regard to our fellow soldiers from the county of Rutland, as they were prompt in their compliance with the requisitions of government, we honor and revere them; as they are noble and soldier-like in their deportment amongst us, we esteem and respect them.

We have now only to add, that we have ever been true & faithful to the state of Vermont; that we have ever supported the constitution of the United States; that we ever have, and ever will, with becoming freedom, express our sentiments of public men and of public measures; and that we will, whenever we conceive that our duty requires it, drag from their lurking places, the insidious workers of political iniquity, and place before the bar of public censure and contempt, the infamous revilers of true and loyal citizens. In this work, our tongues and our pens may with propriety be employed—our swords are reserved for the open enemies of our country; and they never shall be drawn in opposition to the government of our choice.

In confirmation of these sentiments and these determinations, we have hereunto individually and officially subscribed, this 17th day of June, 1808.

Resolved, That this convention do accept the report of their committee, and that it be printed in the *St. Albans Adviser*, with a request to the several printers thoughout the United States, to publish the same in their respective papers.

(Signed)

LEVI HOUSE,
Brigadier-General.
ABNER MORTON,
Aid-du-Camp.

And by two lieutenant-colonels, 6 majors, 23 captains, 19 lieutenants, 19 ensigns, 2 cornets, 3 adjutants, and 2 surgeons.

From the New York Gazette.

COL. BURR ONCE MORE.

THIS gentleman has been food for curiosity and a subject of political speculation for many a year; but he had vanished from our sight ever since he made his disappearance in the state of Ohio from the aversion he had to strong houses. He had gone, for aught we knew, to resist the antipodes; but all of a sudden he presents himself to public view in the capital of Nova Scotia. You have told us Messrs. Printers that Mr. Burr, or Mr. ——, appeared in Halifax; for he is one of the extensive family of the alias's, but you have not proceeded to inform us what is the object of his perigrinations. Now you must have known that all the twists and motions of that gentleman have been regarded as very important, ever since he took the lead in opposition to the administration of general Washington; ever since he became a full blooded democrat, and attempted to mend a broken fortune by leading a party.—Ever since he gave proofs of *his sagacity* and his morals, by discovering according to the common proverb, on which side his bread was buttered, and by sticking like dirt to the buttered side. The history of this man affords an instructive lesson to the moralist and politician. But since you have not told us what Mr. Burr is going to do next, you will suffer me to travel in the field of conjecture, and try to account for his present voyage.

It is known that two of col. Burr's confidential friends left this city for London, one after the other a considerable time ago; and it is now admitted that col. Burr privately shipped himself in the last British Packet for Falmouth. What was his object in going to England? To this question several answers have been alledged. His business beyond controversy was political. He did not go to practice law for he could not be permitted. He did not go to see the world and spend money, for obvious reasons, nor is he engaged in mercantile speculations.—Neither did he go in the hope of getting assistance from England in forwarding his old project of raising a little empire for himself, by severing the inhabitants of the western states, from their fellow citizens on the Atlantic states. This I say is not his business, because he must know that the British government will not assist him in it. They would not assist him, because they have no inclination to make war against the U. S. nor would they assist him for a better reason, viz. because they could not be profited by the measure. I confide that he has changed his plan. He will declare when he arrives in London, that he never intended to separate the western states from those upon the Atlantic. His object was to prepare a small army, who would be in readiness to invade Mexico, as soon as the United States should proclaim war with Spain; a measure that appeared certain considering the insults they had received. This by the way is the very story he told to most of the people he enlisted on the Ohio. He will go on to say, and it may be said with truth, which he does not dislike, when it fits him best, that thousands of people on the western waters are hungry for Mexican dollars; that nothing could please them more than a visit to Sante Fe. That if Great Britain will send a fleet into

e Gulph of Mexico with a small army to landed on the coast, to the northward of a Vera Cruz; he will make a powerful diersion in their favor, with his American olunteers, by attacking Santa Fe: so that a little time they may be in full possession f both the Mexicos. It will be understood hat Great Britain is to furnish col. Burr and is men with a sufficient supply of arms and mmunition. They will also need a small upply of money. Being thus provided hey will laugh at the puffings of general Vilkinson and all the impediments of the run boats, the embargo and all their friends.

NESTOR.

BOSTON, *July* 11.

Extract of a letter from captain Rowland Pierce, master of the schr. Agnes of Boston from hence bound to N. Orleans.

HAVANNA, *June 7th*, 1808.

"In lat. 26, long. 73, was boarded by a Spanish privateer and robbed of the greater part of my provisions, wood and water, and very inhumanely treated; which compelled me to come into this port for those articles, without which I could not proceed on my passage. I shall sail in 24 hours for *New-Orleans*." Also a passenger on board the Agnes writes to a friend thus: "We were boarded on the coast by a British frigate, and treated well: in the Gulph Stream experienced a very heavy gale, which lasted three days; was struck by a heavy sea, that hurt our vessel very much, and almost filled her with water; but which we fortunately survived. In lat. 26, long. 73, was boarded from the Spanish privateer Serpent from St. Jago de Cuba, who plundered us of three boat loads of provisions, wood and water; of water we had barely enough to last us in our passage. They took from us two hogsheads, and left us only a few gallons that was spoiled, saying they were in pursuit of an English homeward bound fleet and could not lose the chance of making their fortunes. They abused us very much for not heaving to until four shot were fired at us. Being left in this situation, capt. Pierce was forced to make the first port, which was this, where we arrived in 37 days from Boston."

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 14.

Yesterday evening arrived at the Lazaretto brig Ariadne, Cullen, from St. Croix, and 17 days from St. Thomas. Four days ago, off cape Hatteras, parted from the brig Elizabeth, Campbell, from St. Croix. She is now below.

Schooner Hannah, Willis, 15 days from St. Croix.

This day arrived schooner Clementia, Oliver, 8 days from St. Bartholomews.

Captain Willis sailed from St. Croix the 28th ult. in company with brig Commerce, Little; brig Sally, Ellsworth, and sloop ——, all for New York. Left brig Pallas, Wilcock, of Boston, unloading; brig Mary Ann, Allen, of Newport, unloading; brig Thomas, Hotwater, of Newhaven, loading; schooner Sally of Portland, came in under English colors from Halifax, with 470 bbls. of flour and some fish, and sloop —— from do. with flour and fish; a schr. of Portland, sailed for Halifax the 27th ult. to bring from thence flour, fish, &c. the vessel had no name on her stern, nor would the captain tell his or her name—on the 27th ult. an hermaphrodite brig lay off and on, having an English jack flying as a signal for a pilot—she sent in her boat but sailed the next day towards St. Thomas—the pilot that spoke her said she had Salem on her stern. A small American built brig went into St. Croix as the Hannah came out—said she was last from Barbadoes, loaded with fish, &c. to Newfoundland. Near Sail Rock passage was brought too by a British frigate, and not boarded. Flour at public sale 17 dollars, in store 26, pork 34, beef 20, corn meal not to be had.

July 15.

We yesterday mentioned the arrival of the British June Packet at Halifax. Capt. Carman, arrived at this port from Passamaquoddy, says, that he there saw a London paper, brought by the Packet, which stated that Mr. ROSE was to return to America, with plenipotentiary powers, in the Latona frigate—and, that Copenhagen had been again taken possession of by the British.—Capt. Carman is well known in this city, as a man of veracity.

It is said the Packet arrived in the short passage of seventeen days.

WASHINGTON, (N. C.) *July* 5.

In the county of Schohatre, at a late sheriff's sale, horses, horned cattle, farming utensils, &c. to the amount of 800 dollars, were sold for *fifty-five dollars*, and in Montgomery, upwards of 100 bushels of wheat, seized on execution, were sold for *one shilling and nine pence per bushel*. We state these two instances, among many which we could mention, as having recently taken place.

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

MONDAY, JULY 18.

MR. SNOWDEN,

NOTHING is more common than to see pea vines or haulm wasted, by being suffered to rot in the garden, or thrown on the dunghill: they make good fodder in winter, either for sheep, cows or horses.

By the Domestic Encyclopedia I find that "considerable advantages might likewise be derived from the use of compressed fodder, invented by Mr. Lawson of London. This consists of the haulms of peas, beans, potatoes, and the tops of carrots, which after being cut off and dried, are mixed with certain portions of bruised corn, hay, fir tops, bran and broken oil cake, and then formed into a stack, with clover, either in layers, or intermingled with that plant. To these articles Mr. Lawson directs a quantity of straw to be added, in order to prevent the compressed food from becoming mouldy, together with a small portion of common salt, which will both preserve and improve the fodder."

In my next I shall communicate some observations on potatoes, and the advantage of the haulm as a good food for cows.

Z.

This day a French government messenger landed at the navy yard from on board a corvette of 18 guns and 170 men, in 41 days from Bordeaux. On her arrival she fired a salute which was returned.

This vessel is last from the French islands, and brings despatches from the government of Martinique for General Turreau. It is not known that she brings any advices from Bordeaux from whence she first sailed. It is not understood that there are any despatches for this government.

Monitor, July 16.

Extract of a letter from Antigua, dated June 20, 1808.

"We have had favorable supplies of corn, flour and fish from the Western Islands, and *by accident* from the United States; several cargoes are yet unsold. It appears the longer the embargo continues the less we feel the want of provisions, and in our last papers Antigua corn was advertised for sale on the plantations at 22s. 6d. per barrel. The planters have prospects of a good crop of that article, and when there is a sufficiency of corn and such large supplies of fish from Halifax, we cannot starve."

Capt. J. H. Horton, who arrived at Sag Harbor, on Friday from Machias, informs that he saw there a hand bill, issued from St. John's, which gave an account of a great naval engagement in the Mediterranean, in which the French were defeated. The English acknowledge to have lost 5000 men, and three ships which blew up during the engagement.

The following extract of a letter from St. Croix is from a gentleman of the first respectability at that place, to his friend in this city. It confirms, beyond all doubt, the intelligence before received on this important subject.—[N. YORK GAZ.

EXTRACT—St. Croix, June 23.

"By a vessel arrived at Trinidad which left Gibraltar, about 20th May, it is reported that violent commotions had taken place in Spain in consequence of the French having attempted to carry off the prince of Asturias lately declared king, as a prisoner to France, and that a number of French troops had been massacred in different places; in consequence of which Bonaparte was carrying fire and sword through that devoted country. Such was the consternation, it is said, that the people of Cadiz were in, that they had sent an offer to Gibraltar to deliver up the city and fleet to us, and that lord Collingwood and general Spencer had actually left that fortress with a competent number of ships and five thousand men to carry into effect this important measure.

"It is not at all surprising that the state of extreme wretchedness to which the people of Spain are reduced by the detestable tyrant and his minions, should drive them to acts of the highest desperation.

"Flour was down to 12 and 15 dollars per barrel."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Havanna to the President of the Marine Insurance Company of Norfolk, dated 11th June, 1808.

"The French privateers capture and bring into the ports of this island, under the French Decrees, *all vessels* bound from any British port. The General Butler and cargo (from Liverpool to New Orleans) have been condemned at Vera Cruz on that ground, and the brig Ocean, captain Waldin of Kennebeck, with 290 puncheons of rum, bound from Jamaica to Boston, has been sent into Trinidad in this island by a French privateer on the same ground."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of the army, at the Cantonment. on the Missouri, dated the 30th of May last.

Boats arrive every day from the Indian country, giving an account of the Indians murdering whites, such as traders, hunters, &c, they represent them as extremely impudent, saucy and overbearing. We have had between three and four hundred here for some time past, who are making preparations to go to war, with some of the nations higher up the Missouri, and have been leaving here for two or three days for that purpose.

It is at length announced, in a manner to require belief, that Duane, the editor of the Aurora, has been appointed by the president, a lieutenant-colonel of the first regiment of riflemen, in the service of the U. States. This instance of disregard of the public opinion, and contempt of the claims of veteran merit, was not wanting to complete the melancholy picture of a weak and partial administration. This man is unfortunately too well known to render necessary any illustration of that conduct and character, which have probably recommended him to this distinction, but which would have been hateful to every candid and honorable mind. He has been the hardened reviler of Washington, but in this he only acted as the pioneer of Mr. Jefferson. He is the open and steady advocate of France, France, with whom we are in a state of war, so far as it depends upon her; but in this he only responds to the feelings of Mr. Jefferson, his patron. He was a fellow laborer in the Aurora, with Callender; but Callender was caressed and rewarded by Mr. Jefferson, and why should the merits of Mr. Duane be passed over. It is true that he has stigmatized in his infamous Aurora, every head of a general department in the executive; but then he has hitherto spared the president himself. How long his forbearance will continue must depend upon the care taken to appease and mollify him. Let them however take a warning from Callender. The abandonment of the candidate for the presidency for whom Duane professes a preference, and the undertaking to uphold another, whom both in public and private, he has treated with the grossest ignominy and reproach, was beyond a doubt pleasing to him from whom the appointment flowed as a reward.

Having thus far remarked upon the motives for the predilection for this libeller—let us look round and see who have been slighted. Officers of the revolutionary war, have you not a claim upon your country, for rewards and distinction in her service, in preference to a despised foreigner and a degraded man? Show your honorable scars, make manifest your poverty, and shame the act of preference. Was it for this, that the circulars of the secretary of war were dispatched to the select bands of congressmen in order to nominate the most eligible?

There may be found a difficulty in getting officers to serve under Duane; but happily none is to be anticipated, by the magnanimous col's. being placed under so honorable and immaculate a commander as Wilkinson. They appear to have been born for one another; Wilkinson to be commander in chief over Duane, and Duane colonel under Wilkinson. Woe be to that country, which confides its safety on such defence.

On Monday we shall take the liberty to give some sketches of the commander in chief, under the oath of a most respectable gentleman. We shall make the blood of our readers boil, or we are unacquainted with the common feelings of the human heart.

[*North American.*

Nineteen years ago, THIS DAY, July 14, the Bastile was levelled to the ground by a Parisian populace! What is now the situation of the world? Millions since that period have fallen to gratify the worst of passions! Human blood has inundated Europe—and Europe is now in no better situation—Indeed, the tyranny and unaccountable success of Napoleon threatens the universe with destruction—the unoffending do not escape his wrath—ALL is levelled before his mighty power!—May a MIGHTIER power interfere, and save!

(New York Gazette.)

Just received and for Sale,

About 80 casks of best quality Rhode-Island LIME, fresh from the kiln, and in the stone.

A. Scholfield and Co.

7th month, 18th. law3t

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fellow that understands something of gardening as well as farming.

R. T. Hooe.

July 13.

Charitable Marine Society Lottery, Baltimore.

Tickets and shares for sale at *R. Gray's* book-store, at the following prices:

Whole Tickets,	$ 5 50
Half do.	3 00
Quarter do.	1 50

Prizes in the New-York Lottery taken in payment for Ticket in this.

July 18.

District of Columbia, to wit;

July Term, 1808—*12th day of the Court.*

Wyllie, Langley, and ——, complts. } In Chan.
against
Robert Alexander and his Trustees, dfts.

On the petition of Robert Young and others, setting forth that they are creditors of Robert Alexander, and entitled to a distribution of his estate: *It is ordered*, that George Deneale be appointed commissioner to make up, adjust and settle the accounts and claims of the said petitioners, with such others as shall be exhibited, on or before Friday next, and report his proceedings to the Court on Saturday the 18th day of this court, in order for a final distribution.

NOTICE.

In pursuance of the above order all those persons having claims against the above-named Robert Alexander which have not yet been exhibited, are desired to exhibit the same duly authenticated at my office in Alexandria on or before Friday next.

G. Deneale, *Com'r.*

July 18. 4t

ALEXANDRIA THEATRE.

☞ No postponement on account of the weather.

On TUESDAY, JULY 19, 1808,

Will be presented a COMEDY, *in five acts*,

CALLED

SPEED THE PLOUGH.

Sir Philip Blandford	Mr. Cross.
Morrington,	Mr. Miller.
Sir Abel Handy,	Mr. Jefferson.
Bob Handy,	Mr. Wood.
Henry,	Mr. Cone.
Farmer Ashfield,	Mr. Bray.
Evergreen,	Mr. Briers.
Gerald,	Mr. Charnock.
Bob Handy's servant,	Mr. Harris.
Peter,	Mr. Seymour.
Miss Blandford,	Mrs. Wilmot.
Lady Handy,	Mrs. Seymour.
Susan Ashfield,	Mrs. Wood.
Dame Ashfield,	Mrs. Francis.

In Act 2d a Ploughing Match, and country Dance, by the characters.

To which will be added, the admired Farce of

THE WEATHERCOCK.

(Written by John Till Allingham.)

Old Fickle,	Mr. Francis,
Tristram Fickle,	Mr. Jefferson,
Briefwit,	Mr. Blisset,
Sneer	Mr. Bray,
Gardener,	Mr. Briers,
Barber,	Mr Seymour,
Servant,	Mr. Harris.
Variella,	Mrs. Wilmot.
Ready,	Miss Hunt.

On Thursday, *Poor Gentleman*—with a Farce in two acts (never performed here) called the *Meck Doctor*, or *Dumb Lady Cured*.

☞ *Doors to be open at 5, and performance to begin precisely at a quarter past 7 o'clock.*

*** *Admittance—box one dollar, pit seventy five cents, gallery fifty cents.*

†‡† *Box Tickets to be had at the bar of Mr. Gadsby's hotel, and at the office of the Daily Gazette.*

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY next will be sold at the Vendue Store,

A few pieces of Elegant Furniture.

1 Eight day Clock,
1 Side Board,
1 Book Case, &c.

P. G. Marfteller.

July 16.

FOR SALE,

A likely young NEGRO WOMAN, with her first child Terms cash. She will not be sold out of the neighborhood.

Enquire of the Printer.

July 7. tf

VALUABLE MEDICINES.

The following Valuable Medicines, justly celebrated through the United States for their superior efficacy in the cure of the several disorders for which they are recommended, from *Hannah Lee's* Patent Family Medicine Store, New-York, are sold only by the subscriber, at his store in King-street:

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy and permanent cure of nervous disorders or such as arise from the immoderate use of tea, strong liquors, long residence warm climates, excessive weakness, and a general relaxation of the system.

Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for the gout, rheumatism, sprains, pains in the face and neck, &c.

Hamilton's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

By which many thousands have been relieved from the distressing and dangerous malady of worms and other obstructions in the stomach and bowels.

Hamilton's Elixir.

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asthmas, sore throats and approaching consumptions.

Hahn's Anti-bilious Pills.

Are justly esteemed for carrying off the superfluous bile from the stomach and preventing morbid secretions and their consequences, bilious and malignant fevers, &c. These pills are perfectly mild in their operation, and may be used with safety by persons of every age and in every situation.

The Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

A speedy and effectual remedy, generally removing the complaint at one application. It may be safely used by persons of every age.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

Hahn's genuine Eye-Water.

An excellent remedy for all disorders of the eyes, many persons having been cured of it when nearly deprived of sight.

Tooth-ache Drops.

Give immediate relief in the most violent attacks.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

Cleanses and strengthens them, and preserves the enamel of the teeth from decay.

Gowland's Lotion, and the genuine Persian Lotion.

Both celebrated in the fashionable world as most excellent cosmetics and perfectly safe.

Hahn's true and genuine Corn-Plaister.

A certain remedy for corns, speedily eradicating them without giving pain.

Ague and Fever Drops.

Justly esteemed for their great efficacy in cure of agues and intermittent fevers.

Damask Lip Salve, and Indian Vegetable Specific.

James Kennedy, sen.

Alexandria, October 18. eS

ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE

OF the great efficacy of the *Patent and Family Medicines*, prepared by the late Richard Lee, jun. which for near eight years past have acquired throughout the United States a celebrity hitherto unequalled.

Philadelphia, August 9, 1800.

Being desirous to make public for the good of others, the excellent quality of HAMILTON'S ELIXIR, prepared by the late Mr Lee, I have sent you the following account of the benefit I have received from it, which I hope will induce others to give it a trial. In consequence of a bruise on the breast received from a fall, my health grew bad, my breathing became very difficult, and frequently I have had suddenly to rise up in my bed with all the horrors of immediate suffocation. Add to these a constant pain in my breast and a cough, a great loss of strength and flesh, and you may conceive that my symptoms evidently indicated an approaching consumption. The advice of a most eminent physician was resorted to, and afterwards a second was called in, without giving me any relief. Another physician who knew me and the circumstances of my case, *advised me to give Hamilton's Elixir a trial, saying, he had used it in his practice, and always found it do much good.* A bottle was procured from Mr. Birch's, and I found relief before I *had taken one half of it.* I continued to use it and was soon strong enough to attend to business. On taking cold, some of my former symptoms return, but are always removed by a dose or two of the elixir.

GEO. BENNER, jun.

No. 1, Budd-street, Philadelphia

Mrs. H. Lee.

From Luther Martin, Esq. late Attorney General of the State of Maryland.

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints, have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness, and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR

Is recommended as the best remedy for coughs, colds, asthmas, hooping cough, approaching consumptions, and most disorders of the breast and lungs. This preparation will prove a valuable acquisition to public speakers who may be subject to temporary hoarseness, thickness of speech, &c. In long confirmed Asthmatic complaints where a cure can speedily be expected, this medicine affords *immediate relief*, moderating the fits of coughing, and rendering their recurrence less frequent. On children afflicted with the hooping cough, the like beneficial effects may confidently be expected.

ITCH CURED.

By *once using* Lee's Sovereign Ointment, which, although used for 20 years in Europe and for near 8 years in America, has never been known to fail in any one instance. It is perfectly *innocent*, warranted not to contain a particle or *mercury* or any pernicious ingredient, and may be used with perfect safety on an infant, being a vegetable preparation and entirely free from the offensive smell which attends most other remedies.

HAMILTON'S LOZENGES,

Which have cured more children and adults of disorders proceeding from worms, than all the medicines heretofore discovered. In addition to the great cures mentioned in the letters from the chancellor of the state of Maryland, the Rev. Mr. Molthier and others, lately published the following are submitted to the public; being selected for the purpose of shewing the *mild* yet *powerul* qualities of this extraordinary medicine, which, although so mild in its operation, is competent to expel the formidable tape worm.

An infant, aged 5 weeks, of Mr. Henry Ewbank, taylor, Charles-street, Baltimore, was dangerously afflicted with convulsion fits, so that his life was despaired of, but was perfectly cured by one dose of Hamilton's Worm Lozenges, which expelled several worms, the undoubted cause of the child's disorder.

Letter from Mr. Ackerman, bricklayer, Magazine street, near Broadway, Jan. 24, 1802.

It would be ungratelul were I to withhold my testimony in favorof Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges. I had been between five and six years past much indisposed, and latterly often tormented with severe gripings and pains in the bowels, troubled with offensive breath, with violent feverish fits, and other obvious symptoms of worms; but frequently hearing your Worm Lozenges recommended in cases similar to mine, I determined on a trial of them, as my last resource. The first dose evacuated twelve or 13 feet of a tape worm; two other doses were taken, which brought away a quantity of matter broken like skins and pieces of worms. I suppose the tape worm, voided at different times, must in the whole have exceeded forty feet. The almost incredible benefit I received from this medicine, induced me to give a dose to a child of mine who was pining and sickly: it produced the same good effect in this instance expelling a worm of a different kind, from nine to twelve inches long, and at the same time restoring a good state of health.

HENRY ACKERMAN.

ALSO,

The following new and valuable Medicine, just received and for sale as above.

(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

NOTHING is of more importance than the preservation of health—this common lacep remark however is TOO OFTEN FORGOTTEN, whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to cradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Gleets, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pains from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten.—Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious always to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will counteract the unpleasans effects of their perilous duties, and especially those pains to which their situation must expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and ther warm climates, they will be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service and will gradually destroy all tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor. Although a great variety of prescriptions have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS of DR. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen so well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macubbin, Esq. Mrs. Macubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calton.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Kelso, butcher.

About three weeks since I was most violently attacked with Rheumatic pains throughout my whole frame, in so severe a manner as not to be able to turn in my bed without assistance proceeding as I suppose from a severe cold to being advised by a friend to apply Dr. Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, I accordingly obtained from the agents Messrs. George Dobbin and Murphy, two bottles, the application of which, under God, have perfectly restored me to health. I am therefore induce with confidence to recommend this medicine as a certain cure for the above disorder.

THOMAS KELSO.

Baltimore, July 22d, 1806.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Campbell, Harness-maker.

It would be an act of injustice to withhold my testimony of the salutary effects of Doctor Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, as I have experienced a very unequivocal instance of their virtues and efficacy. I was afflicted with two severe attacks of what is usually called Dead Palsy, from which I partially recovered, but was obliged to use crutches to aid me in walking when I left home; to this were joined violent Rheumatic pains, the result of the affliction, and I had feared the disorder would accompany me through life; but providentially was recommended to apply at George Dobbin and Murphy's for Dr. Tissot's Drops, and after using only one bottle, found myself perfectly liberated from my disorder, and am now, thank God, as free from pain as if I never had been afflicted. Finding this medicine operate so powerfully on myself, I determined to apply it internally to my child, a boy only eleven months old, who was then reduced almost to a skeleton with the Bowel Complaint; after administering it four times to him, his complaint was entirely removed, and he is now recovering his strength with great rapidity.

TH. CAMPBELL.

Baltimore, July 28, 1806.

Lemmons by the box,

Lisbon Wine in quarter casks,
And about 4000 bushels coarse Salt,
Mould Candles in small boxes, of superior quality,
Window Glass in boxes,

For Sale, by

Robert T. Hooe & Co.

January 30. eotf

FOR SALE,

A likely young *NEGRO MAN*—he is accustomed to farming work and is a tolerable good coarse shoemaker.

Apply to the Printer.

June 28. eo

Forty Dollars Reward.

ELOPED from the subscriber's farm near Alexandria, on the morning of the 4th inst a NEGRO MAN named

JOHN,

About 21 years of age, hired by me from William Hepburn—He was formerly employed by Hepburn and Dundas as their waggoner.—He is a stout well made fellow, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, with large, thick, pouting lips, a flat nose, large nostrils and is very black—He has a mark resembling a corn on the side of each of his feet near the little toe and stutters when spoken to hastily or when taken by surprise—He had on when he eloped, an old osnaburgh shirt, new osnaburgh trowsers and an old wool hat, and also took with him two woollen jackets, one of them blue, the other brown, a pair of nankeen pantaloons and an old castor hat—It is probable he had other cloathes which he may have taken off with him.

From the information I have received, I expect he has either crossed the bridge over the Potomac at the Little falls, with an intention of going to Baltimore, or has passed the ferry at Alexandria, & made for Port Tobacco in Maryland. A person answering the above description has been seen on both these roads. I will give the above reward for apprehending the said negro if he is taken above forty miles from Alexandria, and twenty dols. if taken within a less distance from Alexandria and without the district of Columbia and county of Fairfax; and 10 dollars if taken within either of the two last mentioned places upon his delivery to me in Alexandria, or upon his being secured so that I can get him again.

JAS. H. DUNDAS.

July 8.

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, *on King street, has received in addition to his former stock,*

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line

Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,
Loaf and Lump ditto,
Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-Skin, and Souchong } *TEAS,* particularly selected for family use.
Best green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a superior quality
Madeira, Busellos, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga, and Genuine old Port } *WINES.*
Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whisky,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters,
Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento, Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground Ginger, basket salt for table use, dearl barley rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, flotant indigo, allum, copperas, madder, brimstone, spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best english and country made gunpowder, segars and smoaking tobacco, very best chewing tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been collected with care, and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms

Joseph Mandeville

CORNER OF KING and FAIRFAX STREETS, ALEXANDRIA:

HAS FOR SALE,

An assortment of WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &c.

Consisting of

MADEIRA, Port, Sherry, Lisbon, Malaga, Teneriffe & Corsica } WINES.
Old St. Estephe Medoc claret, in cases of one dozen
A few dozen fine old frontinac
Ditto do. best wine bitters
Jamaica and West-India rum
New-England do.
Cogniac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy
Holland and country gin
Schiedam gin in cases
Irish whiskey, very old
70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey
Cider in barrels
White wine and Cider vinegar
Florence oil in flasks
2 hogsheads Havanna honey
15 do. choice retailing molasses
Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-Skin and Souchong } TEAS *of good quality*
Muscovado sugars, different qualities
Bengal white do.
Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria.
Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff in bottles and bladders.
Macuba and rapee do.
Clover-seed, *(Penn. warranted)*
Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimento; pepper; ginger, race and ground; Cayenne pepper; refined salt-petre.
Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley; London and Philadelphia mustard; blue salt; starch; fig blue; flotant indigo; Georgia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool cards; copperas; allum; brimstone; chalk; pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine; traces; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns; gin cases; patent shot; brandywine gunpowder; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real British battle powder] from F to treble sealed chewing tobacco; best Havanna segars.
Muscatel and bloom raisins in boxes.
Sun raisins in casks.
Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled almonds.
A few boxes excellent pickles, each one dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and anchovies, for sale by the box.
A quantity of clean good allum salt suitable for the fishery, &c. &c

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SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
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